

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal  
\$10; Country Daily \$5; Tri-Weekly \$3; Weekly \$2; Even-  
ing Bulletin \$5; 12 months \$50; 6 months \$25; 3 months  
\$15; 1 month \$8. By Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-  
Weeklies for \$25; Weekly for \$10; 2 copies 1 year  
\$20; 4 copies \$35; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bul-  
letin—11 copies for \$10.Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.  
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be  
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),  
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued  
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our  
custom.If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,  
or at our option, if partly paid, it will be sent until paid,  
remittance by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE  
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.One square, 10 lines  
Do, one month.....\$1 00  
Do, two months.....1 50  
Do, three months.....2 00  
Do, four months.....2 50  
Do, five months.....3 00  
Do, six months.....3 50  
Do, seven months.....4 00  
Do, eight months.....4 50  
Do, nine months.....5 00  
Do, ten months.....5 50  
Do, eleven months.....6 00  
Do, twelve months.....6 50Each additional square, one-half the above prices.  
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-  
tion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.  
Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.  
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month  
and payment exacted.Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.  
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, "rents" and  
commercial sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or  
similar advertising, not published by the year.Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-  
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, halli-  
cades, are charged at the rate of 25 cents per line.Marriages and deaths published as news, obituaries and  
funeral invitations are advertisements.Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi-  
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 25  
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the  
editors.No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by  
the real name of the author.Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and  
12 1/2 cents for each continuation; each change considered a  
new advertisement. Standing advertisements—50 cents per  
line for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one  
year, and \$20 for each additional year.Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin  
will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal  
and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,  
one-fourth the above prices.Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are  
charged an extra price.ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each  
square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1 00  
Do, continuance.....50Advertisements continued in the Weekly Journal, if  
they are continued also in the Evening Bulletin, will be  
charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if  
not continued in the Weekly Journal 25 cents.Written notice must be given to take out and stop ad-  
vertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,  
otherwise we shall charge till done.No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued  
without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made  
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

SPAIN.—The question which now underlies every  
other in the current political affairs of Spain is said  
to be the question of bread. Already in some provinces  
the people have begun to die of want, and in others they  
are on the eve of revolt from the same cause. The amount  
of wheat in store is exceedingly limited, and, owing to the  
utter absence of rain for the last eight or ten months, there  
is no prospect of a new crop. Popular discontent is wide-  
spread and intense. The Government is attempting to stifle  
it by artificially distributing grain in the provinces most  
necessitous and desperate, but it remains to be seen whether  
or not the attempt will prove successful. It certainly will  
not without large importations of wheat from abroad, which,  
with a lean treasury and little leaser credit, is no very promising  
matter. So slender is the tenure by which the existing Spanish  
Government holds its position at the helm of affairs. The  
red currents of revolution are bounding fiercely in the veins  
of its subjects, and may at any moment burst forth in a tempest  
of bloodshed.NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—WALKER VICTORIOUS.  
The telegraph brings us later news from California  
and Nicaragua. The advices from California are not  
important, but those from Nicaragua are of great  
moment. Gen. Walker has defeated the combined  
forces of the Central American States, and taken  
possession of Rivas, where he has established his  
headquarters. He has destroyed Granada, doubtless  
apprehending another outbreak on the part of the  
native population. Gen. Walker's loss was very  
small, while that of his enemies was very large.  
We have no doubt that Gen. Walker was very suc-  
cessful, yet we are inclined to think that there is a  
good deal of exaggeration in the account, and especially  
in the naval engagement, as the dispatch terms it.The New Orleans Delta states that Captain  
O'Hara, of the United States Army, has tendered  
his resignation, in order to join Gen. Walker, in  
Nicaragua, at the first opportunity. This individ-  
ual, says the Philadelphia News, whatever may be  
his failings or delinquencies, is a brave, vigilant,  
and intelligent officer, and probably one of the  
ablest recruits Walker has recently received. He  
has served in Cuba and Mexico, and on every occa-  
sion displayed an indomitable courage, which would  
render him valuable in such a position of affairs as  
exist at present in Nicaragua. We trust that Walker  
will duly appreciate so gallant and accomplished  
a recruit.THE HOG MARKET.—Very few hogs are arriving,  
and hence there is little doing. We notice a sale of  
300 head from the hooks, averaging 175 lbs, at \$5.85,  
300 head on foot, averaging 175 lbs, at \$6.00, 400  
head at \$6.25, and 400 head at \$6.35, but the last  
named price is an outside quotation. Nothing doing  
in the product, except the sale of 300 tierces lard at  
10 1/2 c.Hull, Hunt & Co. had killed up to last evening  
41,588 head. At Bowling Green, up to Tuesday last,  
Quigley & Co. had killed 7,000 head, and F. F. Lucas  
2,500 head, and the former firm expected to kill  
11,000 more. Quigley & Co. were paying \$5.00 net  
for heavy hogs.RELEASED AND REARRESTED.—David Preston,  
who has been in jail on a charge of passing counter-  
feit money, was yesterday bailed out, but was im-  
mediately rearrested to answer a requisition from  
the Governor of Illinois. Preston is the man who  
had a large amount of counterfeit notes on the Rock-  
ville (Conn.) Bank and on the Farmers' Bank of  
Kentucky in his possession, some of which he had  
passed.MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Much anxiety has  
been excited within the last two days in regard to  
the mysterious disappearance of Dr. Baum, an old  
and well-known citizen. He left his residence early  
on Wednesday morning for the purpose of going to  
Indiana to transact some business, but nothing has  
been heard of him since.This little poem, written by one of the most  
glorious female poets the West has produced, was  
accidentally mislaid some months ago:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

## THE RENUNCIATION.

Long have I looked for this—my dream—my dream!  
Oh, God! how wildly glorious they were!  
Immensity's bright myriads of stars,  
Its sunsets with their gold and crimson dyes,  
Its rainbows luring with their lovely light,  
Its lightnings burning on the blackened clouds,  
Its comets crashing worlds along their paths,  
And its wild wind-lyres with their viewless chords,  
All, all its loveliness and majesty  
Were nothing to the thoughts of one high heart!Long have I looked for this—my dream—my dream!  
With what a vainly deep devotedness  
My idolizing spirit's weary wings  
Have striven to guard them when insipid bells  
Tolled warnings on the agitated air  
And deepening darkness with its startling shades  
Cast warnings from the misty clouds of fate!  
How strong, how wonderful must be that power  
Which aims at Genius throne above the stars,  
And, with one shaft, brings pride down to the dust!Long have I looked for this—my dream—my dream!  
They've been my light, my life, my hope, my heaven!  
An angel's words would strive in vain to tell,  
An angel's mind would strive in vain to paint,  
The glory and the beauty of my dream!  
Yet I renounce them—Oh my worshipped dream!  
They're faded, they are blasted, they are cold!  
My rapt heart is closing heavily,  
My spirit's once wild waves are stilled at last,  
My pride is—fettered! and my life is—dimmed!Long have I looked for this—my dream—my dream!  
Oh, God! how wildly glorious they were!  
Immensity's bright myriads of stars,  
Its sunsets with their gold and crimson dyes,  
Its rainbows luring with their lovely light,  
Its lightnings burning on the blackened clouds,  
Its comets crashing worlds along their paths,  
And its wild wind-lyres with their viewless chords,  
All, all its loveliness and majesty  
Were nothing to the thoughts of one high heart!  
NEWCASTLE, KY. S. M. H.We have mentioned the murder of a man  
named Cruise, at New Orleans. As a procession  
was returning from his funeral, and when in the  
neighborhood of Cruise's former residence, it was  
fired into, and an instantaneous attack followed by  
those composing the procession. An Irishman named  
Richard H. Blaggar was killed and three or four men  
were wounded.A Neapolitan correspondent, alluding to the  
threatened interference of the Western Powers, says:  
"They have been playing ghost to baby, and baby  
is not frightened." This undoubtedly tells the  
whole tale with as much truth as vividness. It tells  
the whole tale with a slight omission; "baby" is not  
frightened but "ghost" is.We learn from the Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette  
that on Monday last, Chas. Wise and Mrs. Mary A.  
Wilson were tried on the charge of stealing two  
slaves and attempting to run them off to the North.  
Wise was convicted, but the jury had not yet ren-  
dered a verdict in the case of Mrs. Wilson.The stock of pork at the New Orleans inspec-  
tion warehouses on the 1st was 432 bbls., at the  
same time in 1855 it was 1730 bbls., and at the same  
time in 1854 was 1730 bbls. The stock of beef on the 1st  
was 1480 bbls. against 1939 same time last year.A new trial has been granted to H. M. True,  
at Memphis, who was convicted of fraud in the Ar-  
kansas State Company.The Thibodeaux (La.) Minerva says that the  
sugar crop making in that parish is of a superior  
quality, but that the yield is very small.Officer Powell arrested yesterday a man named  
Geo. Bagges, who is accused of stealing a watch  
from a coffee-house keeper on Third street.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was still rising last evening with 3 feet  
8 inches water in the chute on the falls. The Hia-  
watha had not got off the falls last night.Our Pittsburg dispatch reports 4 feet 5 inches wa-  
ter in the channel and rising. This is not enough to  
let the coalboats out that had started, but, as it had  
rained steadily for six hours on Wednesday night,  
the river will probably rise a good deal more.Telegraph No. 3.—This great steamer has again  
taken her place in the Cincinnati mail line. She  
leaves at 12 o'clock punctually. The Telegraph has  
been newly painted and furnished, and is now as  
good as new. She and her companion, the Jacob Stra-  
der, are the greatest passenger boats afloat above  
the falls. The Telegraph will continue under the  
command of Capt. Hildreth, who is as widely known  
in the trade as he is popular. Mr. Byington, a  
model of a clerk, and who has filled that office in the  
mail line for many years, presides at the desk.The Emma Dean leaves for Carrollton to-day, and  
the Endeavor, Latrobe, and Arcola are up for Pitts-  
burg.For New Orleans.—The Fanny Bullitt, Capt. Dun-  
ham, leaves for New Orleans this evening. The  
Fanny is an admirable boat, has fine and well fur-  
nished cabins and state-rooms, and provides for pas-  
sengers sumptuously. Capt. Dunham is a comman-  
der of great experience, proverbial for carefulness  
and politeness, and Mr. Field, the clerk, travelers  
will find an attentive and courteous gentleman.The elegant new steamer Alice Vivian leaves for  
New Orleans and Mobile and the Milton Relf and  
the John Briggs, also new boats, leave for New Or-  
leans. The Relf starts from the city wharf.The splendid steamer Northern, Capt. Smith, is  
the regular packet for Memphis. The N. affords  
fine accommodations. Mr. Archer, her attentive  
clerk, has our thanks for late Memphis papers and  
copies of the manifest and memorandum.The Diamond, having been unavoidably detained,  
leaves for Evansville this afternoon. The Wm.  
Dickson leaves for the Tennessee river. The W. A.  
Eaves and the H. Bridges leave for Green River, and  
the Fairy Queen for Nashville.The St. Louis News of Thursday evening says:  
The floating ice with which the river has been filled since  
Saturday last, has entirely disappeared, and not one sur-  
flet is to be seen either here or at points above. Navi-  
gation has been resumed in all the upper rivers, and boats  
will leave for the Missouri, Illinois, and upper Mississippi  
this evening. The Wm. Campbell leaves for the Missouri  
river this afternoon, the Kate French, Regulator, and Lou-  
ville for the upper Mississippi. The water has been falling  
rapidly since Saturday, and during that time has fallen  
6 feet at this point. This morning it was about stationary,  
the recent rains that have fallen here and at points above  
have materially checked its downward tendency. The  
Monmouth and Regulator arrived from the upper Mississippi  
this morning, and both boats report rain all along the river  
during the past forty-eight hours, and from Clarksville down  
the river had commenced rising.FIRE AT HASTINGS, MINNESOTA.—A destructive  
fire occurred at Hastings, Minnesota, a short time  
since. One entire block, consisting of eight build-  
ings, was consumed before the fire could be checked.INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—Proceedings of  
Congress and the Southern Convention on Thursday—  
Removal of Judge Leconte of Kansas and Appoint-  
ment of a Kentucky, &c.—The National telegraph  
line was not working on Thursday, and we did there-  
fore not receive any Washington news. We find the  
following in the Cleveland Herald. The Mr. Harri-  
son, of Kentucky, nominated by the President for  
Judge of Kansas, is doubtless James O. Harrison,  
of Lexington:THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.  
Thursday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Senate.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Mason pre-  
sented the petition of Mr. Wheeler, asking to be re-  
imbursed for money advanced American citizens in  
distress in Nicaragua, and who on the route from  
California to New York were fired on by the natives  
of Virgin Bay, some being killed and others robbed.  
They were brought to the U. S. Legation hungry,  
wounded, and almost dead. Should this petition be  
granted, similar claims to an enormous amount are  
ready for presentation.Com. Jones also petitioned to be refunded the sum  
deducted from his pay by action of the court martial  
several years ago.Mr. Cass made a speech in vindication of the Presi-  
dent's message, and the Senate then adjourned.House.—Mr. Otter presented a petition from the  
citizens of the Gadsden purchase, asking for the erec-  
tion of the Territorial Government of Arizona.Mr. Humphrey Marshall made a noble speech,  
criticizing the Democratic professions and practices.SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.  
SAVANNAH, December 10.Mr. Goulding's resolution relative to the reopening  
of the slave trade was discussed.Mr. Spratt, the editor of the Charleston Standard,  
avowed himself in favor of the renewal of that traf-  
fic. The convention, he said, should not acknowl-  
edge the right of Congress to impose restrictions up-  
on the slave trade. It should meet the question at  
once.Mr. Hunter, of Va., thought the South should  
ponder long before the despised opinion of the Chris-  
tian world. The recent message of the Governor of  
South Carolina had astonished the whole South, and  
he could not endorse that message. The subject was  
an involving tremendous consequences, and time for  
reflection was necessary.Mr. Goulding of Georgia defended the policy of  
the revival of the slave trade. Slavery, he said,  
was derived from God, and he was ready to defend  
it in all its bearings.The question was discussed by other gentlemen,  
including Mr. McLeod, of Texas, who pledged his  
State to the extreme pro-slavery measures.The motion to take up Mr. Swan's resolution was  
lost. South Carolina, Texas, and a part of Tennes-  
see only voting affirmatively. Resolutions were then  
reported relative to the Pacific Railroad, declaring  
first, that the Federal Government has the power to  
construct the road, and second, that the road should  
be located along the 32d parallel of latitude, and  
should be constructed only by private enterprise,  
aided by grants of lands by Government, by con-  
tracts for carrying the mail, military stores, &c., and  
also by aid from the several States.The first proposition was adopted. The second  
gave rise to a long discussion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The President to-day sent in the nomination of J.  
C. Harrison, of Kentucky, for Judge of Kansas, vice  
Leconte, removed.Gen. Houston will soon move an inquiry into the  
expediency of suspending for two years the duty on  
sugar and molasses.Mr. Dubois, the Dutch minister to our government,  
will not return here, having been accredited to Den-  
mark in an inferior mission. This is presumed to  
have been in consequence of his government disap-  
proving his course when called upon to testify in the  
Herbert trial. A new minister will be here in a few  
weeks as successor to Mr. Dubois.There will be an effort made this winter to impeach  
a Judge of the District Court of the U. S., and the  
charges, if substantiated, will cause a profound sen-  
sation throughout country. The memorials, I be-  
lieve, are already before the proper committee.There is a rumor that the slavery agitation will be  
again thrust upon Congress in connection with a bill  
for the admission of Utah as a State.

[From this morning's Journal.]

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.—GENERAL  
WALKER VICTORIOUS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

By the arrival of the steamer Texas we have Cal-  
ifornia dates to the 20th of November, and San Juan  
to the 5th inst. The Tennessee takes forward \$270,  
000 in treasure.The vote of California is as follows: Buchanan  
50,000, Fillmore 35,000, Fremont 19,000. The Demo-  
crats have a majority in both branches of the State  
Legislature.

The markets are dull. No other news.

The news from Nicaragua is important. General  
Walker has met with success in a series of battles  
against the combined forces of the Central Ameri-  
cans.On the 10th of November Gen. Hornsby, with a  
company of 200, defeated 1,100 of the enemy under  
the Costa Rican General Canas. The enemy lost  
200. Gen. Hornsby's loss was two killed and eleven  
wounded. Four days fighting at Masaya ended in  
the entire defeat of the enemy. Walker returned to  
Granada, giving three days notice of his intention to  
allow time to remove valuables. He then fired Granada  
—not leaving a vestige of the place. He then re-  
moved all his effects and men and the inhabitants  
to Rivas, which hereafter is to be the capital of Nicara-  
gua.A naval battle took place between the Nicaraguan  
war schooner Granada, Capt. Faysoux, and a Costa  
Rican brig-of-war three times its size. The Costa  
Rican vessel was blown up, and all on board were  
destroyed. It is supposed that the enemy's loss in  
the various battles since October is 3,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Senate.—The Senate is not in session.

House.—Mr. Dodd was designated as chairman of  
the Committee on the District of Columbia, vice  
Mr. Metterson, excused.Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of  
Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of  
legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, and a  
bill making a similar provision for consular and diplo-  
matic service for the next fiscal year.Mr. Broom, from the Post-Office Committee, re-  
ported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to  
make a contract with Cornelius Vanderbilt for car-  
rying the mail between New York and Southampton  
at \$16,000 the round trip, and in the event of not  
making as quick time as the Cunard steamers, one  
thousand dollars are to be deducted for every twelve  
hours deficiency.Mr. Tappan made an unsuccessful attempt to in-  
troduce a bill repealing the laws, so called, of the  
Legislature of Kansas.

The House adjourned till Monday.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.  
SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.The convention has resolved to hold its next  
meeting at Knoxville, in August next.

The Pacific Railroad resolutions were adopted.

A letter from Senator Toombs was read in favor  
of absolute free trade and direct taxation. A thou-  
sand copies were ordered to be printed.

There was a desultory debate in favor of reopen-

ing the slave trade and the exclusion of everything  
Northern from the South.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12.

The resolutions in favor of free trade and direct  
taxation were laid on the table—37 to 21—but sub-  
sequently reconsidered and a committee of one from  
each State appointed to consider the subject and re-  
port at the next convention.Resolutions in favor of the completion of certain  
railroads through Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana  
were adopted.Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution advocating a  
detective police to ferret out the disturbers of the  
peace in the Southern States and Southern planters,  
and for the establishment of a fiscal agency.Resolutions for the appointment of a committee  
to inquire into the expediency of reopening the slave  
trade were debated.Mr. Albert Pike made an eloquent speech in op-  
position, on the ground of humanity, and hoped that  
the whole world would ultimately be free.Mr. Baker, of Alabama, replied, and contrasted  
the condition of society North and South. He  
drew a conclusion in favor of the latter and hoped  
slavery would always exist.The resolutions were rejected by a vote of 24 to  
61, Alabama, South Carolina, and Texas voting in  
the affirmative.Various resolutions were reported in favor of mail  
contracts to the North and South American Steam-  
ship Company—the establishment of foundries for  
casting cannon and small arms—recommending or-  
ganizations to promote Southern emigration to Kan-  
sas—inquiring whether a due proportion of arms and  
munitions of war belonging to the Government were  
in the Southern arsenals—asking Congress to put  
the Southern harbors in a state of defence—sympa-  
thizing with the democratic movements in Central  
America and the introduction of slavery there—all  
of which were adopted.A committee was appointed to call the next con-  
vention and issue an address to the Southern people,  
when the convention adjourned.

A final adjournment will take place to-night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The ship St. Louis, from Liverpool, brings Cap-  
tain Higgins, wife, and thirty-two of the crew of  
the ship Transport, of Boston, which was wrecked  
during the hurricane in the middle of November.The Calawha sailed for New Orleans via Havana,  
taking \$50,000 in specie to Havana and \$300,000 to  
the former port.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

It is understood that another Pacific railroad bill is  
about to be introduced in the House. It is of a  
magnificent scale, and is entitled "A bill to provide  
for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic  
communication from the Mississippi river and Lake  
Superior to the Pacific Ocean." Three main roads  
are projected, viz: One from a point on the Missis-  
sippi river south of 36 to San Francisco, with a de-  
bouché to San Diego. Another from some point on  
the Missouri river north of lat. 40 and south of lat.  
43 to San Francisco, with a branch to Marysville,  
Sacramento, Stockton, and San Jose. The third  
from some point on Lake Superior to Puget Sound,  
with a branch to the mouth of the Willamette river.  
To each of these routes the bill proposes to grant 30  
sections of land for each mile of railroad, the land  
to be selected by parties named in the bill from the  
nearest unappropriated vacant lands of the United  
States, which shall be withdrawn from sale or entry  
or pre-emption, and, if required, shall be surveyed  
under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior;  
provided the parties named in the bill shall not be  
compelled to take any waste lands and shall pay to  
the United States 25 cents per acre; provided also,  
that no title shall rest in them any faster than the  
roads are extended to completion. Further, they shall  
deposit with the Secretary of the Interior, within  
six months after the passage of this act, \$200,000  
in good United States or State Securities as a  
guarantee that one hundred miles of each must be  
completed within eighteen months from the time  
of the establishment of the routes. When said hun-  
dred miles are ready for the track the Secretary of  
the Interior shall allow the parties named the use  
of said \$200,000 to purchase iron therefor, and in  
lieu thereof take a first mortgage bond on the road  
for that amount to be held until the entire line is  
completed.Under the bill the United States are to pay \$300  
per mile for the transportation of the mails until the  
completion of the road, and for ten years thereafter.  
Also, for the transportation of troops and munitions  
of war such reasonable sum as the President and  
Secretary of War may determine. If the parties  
fail to build the lines within ten years from the date  
of their location, all right to the land not at that time  
paid for shall be forfeited to the United States. The  
right of way to the width of four hundred feet  
through the public lands is proposed to be granted.  
Further, six sections of land per mile is proposed to  
be granted to the following roads, under the restric-  
tion that any amount heretofore granted to the States  
where they are located for their use and benefit, shall  
be deducted therefrom, viz: The Southwestern branch  
of the Pacific Railroad, the Iron Mountain Railroad,  
the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, the Memphis and  
Little Rock Railroad, the Mississippi, Red River and  
Washita Railroad, the New Orleans, Opelousas and  
Great Western Railroad, connecting with the first  
named routes of the Pacific Railroad; the Hannibal  
and St. Joseph's Railroad, the Burlington, Keosauqua  
and Missouri Railroad, the Philadelphia, Fort  
Wayne and Platte Valley Railroad, the Mississippi  
and Missouri Railroad, the Iowa Central Air-Line  
Railroad, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, the  
North Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Railroad con-  
necting with the second named route of the Transit  
Railroad, and the North Iowa, Nebraska and Minne-  
sota Railroad connecting with the third named route.  
Each of these proposed grants is under the proviso  
that fifty miles of road must be completed within  
three years after the passage of this act, and the  
balance within five years thereafter. The United  
States mails shall be carried at the usual prices for  
such services. Further provisions make it the duty  
of the companies named to construct their roads, &c.,  
in a good substantial manner, with a uniform gauge.  
All the property of said companies in the Territories  
is to be exempt from taxation as long as they are  
territories. None of them shall construct their roads  
through the lands of any Indian tribes without the  
consent of said tribes. They must sell and convey  
half of the lands granted within five years, and the  
balance within ten years from the issuing of the pat-  
ent from the United States, and all land not sold at  
the expiration of ten years shall be forfeited to the  
United States.

PITTSBURG, December 12.

The coroner's jury over the bodies killed by the  
railroad accident at Alliance, found a verdict attrib-  
uting the cause to the Cleveland train, and finding  
that John Cherry, engineer, was concerned in the  
perpetration of the outrage. Cherry is still at large  
at the headquarters of Cleveland and Pittsburg road,  
but professes a willingness to give himself up if  
protected from the violence of the excited people.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.

River four feet and five inches by the metal mark  
and rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Howell Cobb has just issued a book from the  
Georgia press, for private circulation, entitled "Scrip-  
tural Examination of the Institution of Slavery,"  
intended to prove that the development of slavery  
in the United States is calculated to secure "civil  
and religious liberty" to the race in Africa. It is  
freely distributed among public men with the au-  
thor's compliments.In conformity with the treaty ratified in August,  
the Interior Department has invited Jumper, the  
Chief of the Seminoles west of the Mississippi, to  
visit the tribe in Florida for the purpose of inducing  
peaceful emigration. As yet no answer has been re-  
ceived from the Indian Agent on the matter. The  
failure of the House at the last session to vote the  
appropriations for executing the treaty has occasioned  
the delay in the experiment, and may now embar-rass it. In the meantime, Gen. Harney is instructed  
not to commence military operations until all pacific  
overtures and means are exhausted.The last official intelligence from Oregon induces  
the belief that the Indian difficulties in that Terri-  
tory will soon be amicably arranged, and without  
necessity of further hostilities. Only the tribes east  
of Cascade Mountains give apprehension for addi-  
tional trouble, and they form comparatively inferior  
obstacles in the way of general pacification.NEGRO INSURRECTION.—The Clarksville (Tenn.)  
Jeffersonian of Wednesday says:The excitement in regard to the negroes has in a great  
measure subsided. The Vigilance Committee have been  
obliged to engage the greater part of the week, exami-  
ning those implicated, and in some instances have inflicted  
well deserved chastisement upon parties implicated.The report of the execution of the four negroes at Dover,  
mentioned in our last, was premature, though since that  
time six have been hung at Dover, and one at Dover Par-  
nace.Discharged.—Charles Ford, whose name has been  
so frequently before the public for several years past,  
in connection with felonies of various descriptions, has  
been set free again yesterday from the calaboose. He  
had been arrested on charges of larceny, bringing  
stolen property into the State, and obtaining goods  
under false pretences. Each of these charges fell to  
the ground in succession, and a charge of vagrancy  
was then preferred against him. Charles is as smart  
as any of the lawyers, and demanded a written com-  
plaint and a jury. The case was set for yesterday,  
before the Recorder, but on the opening of the Court,  
it was found that the City Attorney had been unable  
to find any person willing to take the responsibility  
of becoming sponsor for such a complaint, and the  
case was abandoned, and the defendant discharged.

St. Louis Intelligencer.

LOUISVILLE, December 13.

Tobacco—sales of 31 hds, viz 3 at \$4, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20,  
8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20,  
8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at \$20,  
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8 at \$20, 8 at \$20, 8 at

# **EVENING BULLETIN.**

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1856.

**THE COURT OF CLAIMS.**—One of the earliest and most pressing subjects for the action of Congress at its present session is the court of claims. This tribunal was created two years ago to meet the urgent demands of justice both on the part of the Government and of the claimants against it. Long experience had shown that Congress was too preoccupied and unwieldy a body to dispose of private claims with fairness and dispatch, and the judgments of all varieties of public men concurred in the propriety and necessity of establishing a court exclusively for this object. The present court of claims was accordingly established. It, however, has fallen sadly short of its purpose, mainly or wholly through a glaring defect in its constitution, by which its decisions were not made final but subjected to review and confirmation or reversal by Congress, thus engrafting upon the court the identical evils for whose correction it was established. We called attention to this defect pending the last session of Congress, and predicted then, that unless speedily remedied, it would not only destroy the usefulness of the court, but render it an intolerable aggravation of the grievances it was designed to remove. Subsequent experience has tended strongly to confirm this opinion. The court has discharged its duties faithfully and ably, but its decisions remain as empty and impotent as shadows, and will remain so until the action of Congress gives them substance and vitality. That action has not been taken, and heaven only knows when it will be, many insisting that Congress has no right to review the determinations of the court at all, and others insisting with equal zeal that it has the right and should exercise it freely. In the meantime, as we have intimated, not a dollar has been appropriated to give effect to the decisions of the court, and the creditors of the Government, with a decision in their favor by its own chosen tribunals staring them in the face, are still compelled to submit to an indefinite postponement of their rights. This is neither just nor wise. It is hardly decent. We hope that Congress will turn its attention promptly to this important subject, and, either by amending the law establishing the court or by some other effective mode, rectify this vast and daily accumulating mass of wrong, and make its recurrence impossible. The evil is immense and acknowledged, and the remedy is not difficult. It is due to the dignity of Congress not less than to the great interests of justice.

**ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AMERICA.**—By Charles Lammom, John W. Moore, Philadelphia, 1856: 2 vols., illustrated. Mr. Lammom, the author of "Essays for Summer Hours," "Private Life of Daniel Webster," &c., is one of the most experienced tourists and sportsmen in the country. His sketches of sporting adventures have been extensively read with eager interest. Possessing admirable descriptive powers, a lively fancy, and a keen appreciation for the beautiful, the romantic, and the genuine pleasures of woodcraft, and with a happy, easy, flowing, and discursive style of writing, he has given to his narratives a life-like interest, and the reader feels, while perusing them, as if he were beside the author enjoying the sports and scenes and adventures which are so graphically described. These volumes are a collection of his narrative and descriptive writings, which have from time to time afforded much gratification to the readers of the journals in which they were first published. A number of them have appeared as Editorial Essays in the National Intelligencer. The book will be read with pleasure. It is the only publication which presents in one view so much of the scenery and wild sports of the various portions of the United States and the British Provinces from the Capes of Florida to the Bay of Fundy. The work is elegantly illustrated by the author and Oscar Bessau, and contains an appendix by Lieut. Campbell Hardy, of H. B. M. Royal Artillery.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

Rev. G. W. Smiley will preach in Sebon Chapel to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.

The following is from a London letter in the New York Tribune:

Mornin' in Le on the decrease in England since a title is secured by their spiritual leader "for the use of the Saluts at Great Salt Lake." The English, as matter of fact people, have to be taxed for foreign countries, and though they are defrayed by such deficiencies as the "Saluts" are receiving among them. The London Railway scheme, and even the Steam Navigation Company in the Black Sea and Mediterranean, are such with such facility in England that their failure is all but certain. France has no capital to spare, and Germany has no courage to patronize an undertaking unpopular at London and destined as much to the benefit of the French as to the benefit of the English. The advantages offered by Russia are not sufficiently attractive to the West, and the magnificent plan of the Canal to have the military route built by continental Europe and England is destined to utterly fail. A large manufacturing house in the paper line at Liege, in Belgium, makes use of the hour of horse-drawn and of accurate in making paper, as I saw from a short notice in the *Vienne (de Deutsche Post)*.

**PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.**—The following is a most remarkable and praiseworthy instance of what perseverance and industry, rightly directed, are able to effect: Among the graduating class at the last commencement at Williams College was one by the name of Condit from Jersey. The gentleman is a shoemaker, married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago, becoming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branches, such as are taught in our primary schools. One by one, as he sat on his shoemaker's bench, he mastered grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c., with some occasional assistance from his fellow-workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means and with a large family depending on him for support, he commenced and learned Latin and Greek, in the evenings, after his day's labor was over, under the direction of a friend; and, after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared himself and entered the sophomore class at Williams College. He brought his bench and tools as well as his books with him. The students supplied him with work; the faculty assisted him; and with the fund for indigent students and some occasional assistance from other sources, he was enabled to go through the college course at the same time supporting his family. He graduated on his birthday, aged thirty-two. He stood high in his class and received a part at commencement, but declined. At the farewell meeting of his class, in consideration of his perseverance, talents, and Christian character, they presented him with an elegant set of silver spoons, tea and table, each handsomely engraved with an appropriate inscription. Mr. Condit will now enter the theological seminary at New York, and will, no doubt, make a faithful and popular minister. What young man in this country will ever, after such an example as this, despair of obtaining an education?—*Springfield Republican.*

**ANOTHER PROVERB GONE.**—Many of our readers will recall the sail having which Bulwer, in his last novel, made with the aphorism of Bacon, "Knowledge is power." Lord Palmerston, in his speech at Manchester during his late visit, thus admirably demolishes the famous maxim of Pope:

Great respect, no doubt, is due to ancient adages, but, at the same time, it must be admitted that though they may be generally correct, they sometimes mislead the judgment. We have now heard the saying quoted from the words of one of our great poets, that

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

I hold that this is a mistake, and much error has it produced. A little knowledge is better than no knowledge at all. The more knowledge one has, the better he is, but it is his time and the means at his disposal do not permit of his acquiring deep and accurate knowledge, let him have as much as he can, and depend upon it, he will be all the better for it. He will be able to do more, and he will be able to do it better. If he has a little knowledge, he will be able to do it better. If he has a little knowledge, he will be able to do it better. If he has a little knowledge, he will be able to do it better.

The first object of instruction ought to be that which we have been told is the meaning of education—to teach a man how to live, and to show him the way to do it. The man who is to be directed to that pursuit to which he seems to devote himself through life, he, indeed, he should drink deeply, and there he should endeavor to perfect his knowledge, but should be on that account not endeavor to enlarge his mind, to extend his views, and obtain information on other matters not connected with the business of the profession. The man who is to be directed to that pursuit to which he seems to devote himself through life, he, indeed, he should drink deeply, and there he should endeavor to perfect his knowledge, but should be on that account not endeavor to enlarge his mind, to extend his views, and obtain information on other matters not connected with the business of the profession.

Such occasional recreations, though they ought not to be the sole object of reading, are nevertheless useful, by giving buoyancy to the intellect and inspiring the mind with noble sentiments and desires. You cannot expect that a working man, having but a small portion of time to devote to pursuits of this description, should become a philosopher; but why should he not, by the aid of books well adapted for the purpose, obtain a general knowledge of the history of this country, learn something of the rise, decay, and fall of empires, and judge of the causes which have produced the prosperity and ruin of nations? Your institution furnishes the means whereby the working man may inform himself on those great matters, and obtain clear ideas on many other subjects of importance. Why should he not have the advantage of the constitution of the universe? I may be asked whether I would make him an astronomer, or expect him to calculate eclipses, describe the orbits of comets, or explain the course of the planets? No; but he should know the mechanism of the universe—that of which a man who has little leisure at his disposal may most easily obtain an insight. He should know the laws which govern the mind, and the laws which govern the body. He should know the laws which govern the mind, and the laws which govern the body. He should know the laws which govern the mind, and the laws which govern the body.

It is clear, therefore, that institutions which promote such desirable objects are eminently deserving of the support of the people; they are peculiarly congenial to the habits of the British nation, and they are singularly adapted to the spirit of the British constitution. They tend to bring together the different classes of society, combining them in the bonds of good fellowship, allying their interests, mitigating their animosities, and causing them to unite in harmonious action for the general benefit of the Commonwealth. (Cheers.) I beg to congratulate the people of Manchester, that they are the first to inaugurate which this had is the creation. I felicitate them on having laid the way for other institutions of a similar nature, and I trust that a system which is supported by so vast and abundant means, will be able to do much good. I trust that a system which is supported by so vast and abundant means, will be able to do much good. I trust that a system which is supported by so vast and abundant means, will be able to do much good.

**A TRIP AT ENGLISH DOMESTIC LIFE.**—We find in the *Washington (N. C.) Journal* the following extract from a letter written by one of the officers of the United States steam frigate *Merrimack*, dated Southampton, October 8:

We have been visited a great deal here, especially by navy men, and have seen a great deal of excitement in the naval world, judging by the pieces in the papers. Much attention has been paid us ashore, too, especially by two families—one that of an old Irish general, the other that of Lord Hardwicke, who is a very old man, and of his life in India, and now lives in ease and comfort on the Southampton Water. At a dinner at his house we had an opportunity of seeing the great distance here, Lord Hardwicke and family on several occasions were there to meet us, and everything was in splendid style. One Irishman Indian, with several other servants, waited at tables. The table was laid with the most elegant and recherché. We sat down to the table at half past seven. There are always a couple of swordsmen. Lord Hardwicke's family consists of his countess, his eldest son (about 18 or 19 years of age), and three of the finest looking daughters you ever saw, and several younger sons. The daughters—Lady Elizabeth, Lady Mary, and Lady Anne—are all very beautiful, and are well educated, such rare cheeks, laughing eyes, and unaffected manners you rarely see combined. They take a great deal of out-door exercise, and came aboard the *Merrimack* with their mother, and were very much interested in everything we saw. They were very much interested in everything we saw. They were very much interested in everything we saw.

**THE DOG THAT WOULDN'T ENIGMATIZE.**—A short time since several families left Provincetown to locate in Eastern Virginia. They took along with them a large and noble dog, of the Newfoundland species. While on their passage to Boston, in a small schooner, the dog broke loose, leaped into the sea, and started on his way, and very soon reached home. He was seen and passed by one of our neighbors, near about five miles off Race Point, and nine from the town, heading for the beach, nobly breathing the cooling waves, often covered by the surf. The next morning, at an early hour, and before the family had arisen, Mr. James Doyle, to whom the dog was named, was awakened by a loud barking at his door, arose, opened it, and was astonished to behold the noble animal. Mr. D. says when he opened the door the dog arose, placed his great paw upon his shoulders, and fairly embraced him, giving such demonstrations of joy as he never believed any animal could exhibit. In what part of the day he left his master, and the distance he must have made, in fact, he is not now known, but when seen he was five miles from home. This is the fourth time an attempt has been made to carry off this dog, and in every instance he has managed to escape, and return to his master's side. The noble animal should now be adopted by the town, have the "freedom of the city," and a pension for life.

The following is an extract of a letter from St. Petersburg:

The world is already acquainted with the mysterious and imaginary subterranean cavern of the city of St. Petersburg, and of Miss Radcliffe, but St. Petersburg has a veritable subterranean cavern, the entrance to which is by an elegant colonnade of the city. The cavern is a large and beautiful subterranean cavern, the entrance to which is by an elegant colonnade of the city. The cavern is a large and beautiful subterranean cavern, the entrance to which is by an elegant colonnade of the city.

In our wanderings, we came into view of a vast palace, adorned with gardens and spacious courts. Its inscription denotes it to be an hospital. What magnificent amidst such a people. The unfortunate are not only respected, they are cared for. In many celebrated hospitals in other countries the sick are laid together in the same bed, and in St. Petersburg, the sick enjoy luxuries and have resources which are denied in other countries. The domestic as well as his master is received in the hospitals of this immense city. The unfortunate are not only respected, they are cared for. In many celebrated hospitals in other countries the sick are laid together in the same bed, and in St. Petersburg, the sick enjoy luxuries and have resources which are denied in other countries.

## **OFFICIAL.**

### **BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.**

Adjourned Session.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1856.

Present.—D. T. Monsarrat, and all the members except Mr. Vaughan.

Mr. Weaver, from the Committee on Streets, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, prescribing the mode of executing contracts for digging and walling wells and constructing cisterns, which was read a second time and adopted.

Mr. Monroe, from the Finance Committee, reported against the passage of a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to give the bond required by the Chancellor, in the case of the city of Louisville against the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company.

When Mr. Gilliss offered a resolution as a substitute requiring the Mayor to give said bond, provided the property owners indemnify the city against any loss thereby, when, on motion, the substitute was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, approving an apportionment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Twelfth and High streets, E. P. Rousseau contractor, was adopted.

### **CLAIMS ALLOWED.**

D. Butterfield \$10 for roofing steam fire engine; John Hart \$5.91 for sundries furnished the Street Inspector, Western District;

Street Inspector's report, Western District, \$80.98 for work on streets from 27th November to 10th December, 1856;

W. A. & E. H. Nally \$150 for brick furnished the Street Inspector, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. E. Vansant \$25 for work on the Steam Fire Engine, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution, directing the Mayor to contract for repairing the sewer under High street, near the U. S. Marine Hospital, was returned from the Board of Aldermen amended, by directing the street inspector to do said work. On motion, the amendment was concurred in and the same was adopted.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, debaring any officer of the city workhouse, except the superintendent, from keeping or boarding his family at said house, which was referred to the Committee on Workhouse.

The bond of John Scott as warden of the Portland Fire Co. No. 10 was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and approved.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen approving the apportionment for a well corner Thirteenth and High streets, W. K. Gray contractor, which was adopted.

A communication from the Mayor, transmitting a contract executed by the Louisville Water Company, as provided in the ordinance authorizing the subscription of 5,500 shares to the capital stock of said Company, was presented from the Board of Aldermen and referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen, proposing an amendment to the city charter, by repealing that portion of sec. 9, article 3, which allows to each member of the General Council two dollars per day for attendance on the sessions thereof, and ordering an election for that purpose in April, 1857.

Mr. Baird moved to lay the same on the table, which motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird and Ray—3.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Sargent, Shaubs, Sisson, Newman, Weaver, and White—12.

Mr. Baird then moved its reference to a special committee, which carried by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Kendall, Overall, Ray, Newman, Weaver, and White—9.

Nays—Messrs. Gilliss, Monroe, Pope, Sargent, Shaubs, and Sisson—3.

Mr. Shanks introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor to seal the steam fire engine horses, which was adopted.

Mr. Overall, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported a resolution allowing the street hands of the Eastern District their pay from the 27th of November to the 10th of December, 1856, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monsarrat and Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Kendall, Monroe, Overall, Pope, Ray, Sargent, Newman, Weaver, and White—12.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Shaubs, and Sisson—3.

Mr. Monroe moved that the Council adjourn, which was lost by yeas 4—nays 11; afterwards, on motion of same, the Council adjourned.

JOHN M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

(Washington Correspondence of the Tribune.)

**ASA WHITNEY BECOMING A SUGAR PLANTER.**—*Phylos of Raising Sugar Melts.*—Mr. Asa Whitney, the originator of the great Pacific Railroad scheme, is extensively engaged in the milk business in this city. He lives a few miles out, keeps about fifty cows, and supplies Washington people with milk. He looks like a plain farmer, and talks like a statesman—especially when you broach his favorite subject of the railroad. He thinks the road cannot now be built. One of his reasons is that the matter has got to be a political one, and what one administration or party does the other will endeavor to undo. Another is, that the lands are not so easily to be obtained now as when he first proposed the subject, and that it will cost immensely more. Mr. Whitney raised upon his place, this year, 100 bushels of the seed of Chinese sugar-cane, for which the commissioner of patents paid him \$5 per bushel. The seed is in great demand.

While on this subject I would mention that the Secretary of each State Agricultural Society will be supplied with a bushel of sugar-cane seed for distribution among the farmers who will fairly try it, and produce seed for the future use of the State.

**The Residence of F. P. Blair.**—By the way, Blair has the most charming retreat in the vicinity of this city. His spring is a curiosity, and he applies it to many purposes. By means of a sheet-iron wheel, forty feet in diameter, made by Page, of Baltimore, it grinds, threshes, and churns—supplies his dairy and stables—his jet d'eau and gardens—irrigates his meadows—and pours a stream of cold water through every room of his house. His grounds are in the highest state of cultivation.—*Wash. Cor. N. O. Delta.*

**The Persian Ambassador, Feroukh Khan,** brings to the Emperor of the French the decorations of the Order of the Sun and of the Lion, worth 100,000; to the Empress Eugenie, pearls and precious stones worth 80,000; and to Prince Napoleon a sabre richly set with precious stones, of the value of 60,000. He is also the bearer of five decorations, one of which is intended for Count Walewski.

In the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, James A. Melton, charged with stealing money from the post-office at Dadeville, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Melton was assistant postmaster at Dadeville.

New York Post Office.—The telegraphic announcement that the Brick Church property in Beekman street had been determined on by President Pierce as the site of the new post-office is now understood to have been premature.

**Silk Cotton.**—We had the pleasure of a call this morning from our friend, Col. Randall, of Fort Bend county, who informs us that he had just sold five bales of silk cotton to R. & D. G. Mills for 20 cents per pound. This is an entirely new article, imported from Mexico, and has never been tried before in Texas.—*Gleaner News.*

**THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—Pro Bono Publico.**—Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Fester, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors, R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbott, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devel, agents for New Albany. apr25jdbdd&weonly

Died.

At the residence of his father in Lexington, Ky., on Friday morning, of consumption, GEORGE KONZAKOS, son of the late George Konzakos, in the 20th year of his age, a most promising, intelligent, and estimable young man.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO., Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; BANK OF NASHVILLE, do; BANK OF THE UNION, do; BANK OF TENNESSEE, do; BANK OF COMMERCE, do; TRADERS' BANK, do; BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; NORTH-EAST BANK TENN., Nashville; HUTCHINGS & CO., do.

**SERVANTS WANTED.**

IN the country, about 8 miles from Louisville, for the ensuing year, a good cook, washer, and ironer, a good house girl. A good home can be secured by early application to J. Anthony, Journal office. dec3djdbdwf

**Tennessee Money.**

I AM receiving on deposit the notes of the Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of America, Ocean Bank, Citizens' Bank, and all others doing business except Agricultural and West Tennessee, at one per cent. discount for cash payment. Land warrants and all kinds of mercantile and broken bank money wanted by W. LEE WHITE, 424 Main street. d13jdb

**LADIES' FURS AT REDUCED PRICES.**

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are making quite a stir among the ladies in consequence of the low price of their furs. Having on hand much too large a stock for the season, and much of it too fine for the market—at least the ladies think so—they do not wish to lumber their customers by "selling at cost"—have reduced their prices very materially, and are now furnishing the ladies with furs of every description at lower prices than they could ever be obtained for in the Western country, and intend to do so until after Christmas, when they will afford a good opportunity to all those who wish to make Christmas presents. They are now making more reasonable offers for cash purchase, and gentlemen inclined that way will find our furs so low that they are within the reach of all. d13jdb

**DRESS HATS.**—Cashmere and Mohair—very light and dressy, manufactured and for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. d13jdb

**SOFT HATS,** for men and boys, of every grade and price, by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. d13jdb

**FUR GLOVES** just received and for sale at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. d13jdb

**OUR STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS** is large and complete, and in the assortment will be found some extra large and fine Stone Mountain, Mink, Sable, Russian Fish, Black, Lynx, and Genet Capes, and we are selling them at the lowest prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. d13jdb

**New Book by J. F. Smith, Esq.**

MARION BARNARD, or Lesson of Life, by the author of "Dick Farleton," "Fred Graham," "Gus Howard," etc. Price 50c. Just received by express at CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. d12jdb

**New Books.**

**ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF THE UNITED STATES** and of the British American Provinces, by Charles Lammom, 2 vols. Price 85c. Violet, or the Cross and the Crown, by M. J. McInosh. Price 25c. The Humors of Falcounbridge, a Collection of Humorous and Every-day Scenes, by Jonathan F. Kelly. Price \$1.25. Live and Learn, a Guide for all who wish to Speak and Write Correctly. Price 60c. The Night-Watch, or Social Life in the South. Price \$1.25. Illustrated and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. d12jdb

**NOT ALL GONE YET!**

I order to prevent any impression in the community that might arise in reference to our recent loss of silks by robbery, "that we have no silks left," we take pleasure in informing our customers and the trading community generally, that we still have the finest assortment of fancy silks and elegant Plumed Robes to be found in the city, as well as quite a line of black silk, which we will continue to sell at our usual low prices, and solicit the early call of all. In a few days we will have our stock fully replenished with every grade of black and solid colored silks, when our friends will find it to their advantage to call on us. We are now offering to the public the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods and Carpets ever brought to this city, and what is still better for those wishing anything in our line, we are selling them much cheaper than any of our competitors. Call and see. DUKKE, HEATH, & CO., 167 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. d11jdb

**Walker's Exchange Hotel.**

**OYSTERS.** 4,436 PRINCESS BAY SHELL OYSTERS direct from the Ocean by American Express, just received by JOHN CAWEN & CO. d10jdb

**Wanted.**

6 NEGRO BOYS as Waiters in our Restaurant for the ensuing year. Apply to JOHN CAWEN & CO., Walker's Exchange. d10jdb

**Piano-Portes at Wholesale Prices.**

We have the finest stock of Eastern and home-made Piano-Portes in the city, and what is still better for those wishing anything in our line, we are selling them much cheaper than any of our competitors. We will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine our excellent instruments before making their selections. No. 22 Fourth street, under National Hotel. N. C. & D. MORSE. d10jdb

**Dum Vivimus Vivamus.**

WALKER'S RESTAURANT continues to be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Pictures are invited to call on JOHN CAWEN & CO. d10jdb

**WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.**—250 bbls extra White Wheat Flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market. d10jdb

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.**—250 bags Pennsylvania (to arrive) for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON. d10jdb

# **AMUSEMENTS.**

## **MOZART HALL.**

FOR ONE WEEK, COMMENCING ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 15,

Perran's Gigantic Illustration

## **RUSSIAN WAR.**

From the commencement to the termination, with the return of the

## **ALLIED FLEETS.**

From St. George's Hall, London, acknowledged by all the press to be the best, largest, and most complete Exhibition ever shown in the United States; exhibited in New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto

**OVER 500,000 PERSONS.**

Open every evening at 7. Curtain rises at 7 1/2 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Children half price. N. R. An afternoon Exhibition on Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock for the accommodation of ladies and schools. d15jdbf

## **LADIES' FAIR.**

At Odd Fellows' Hall, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1856.

A FAIR will be given by the Trustees of the Fire Department of the City of Louisville for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled firemen, their widows and orphans. The Board of Trustees ask the citizens to contribute to this worthy enterprise by donating either money or such articles as can be sold at the Fair. All contributions to be sent to the undersigned or to the Hall on Tuesday, December 2d, will be thankfully received. S. M. WATKINS, Pres't. d15jdbf

**\$100,000 Worth of Dry Goods—\$50,000 Worth of Carpets, Now in Store at Durkee, Heath, & Co.**

WE have an assortment of Dry Goods and Carpets, comprising every article kept in the trade, doubly as large as that of any two houses in the city, and fully as large as any in New York, all of which we are now offering at better bargains than can be had at any house advertising to sell at cost. Dress Goods of every description; Shawls and Cloaks of all styles; Hosiery, Embroideries, and Linens; Skirts and Drawers and Cloth Trimmings of all kinds; Linen and Cotton Domestic in abundance; Ladies' and Gents' Underwear; Gloves and Hosiery; Carpets of all kinds, from the best English Velvet down to a Cotton Carpet; Rugs, Mats, Cornice, Curtain Goods, with all kinds of Fringes. DUKKE, HEATH, & CO., 107 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson. c c d 4 jdb

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We have for sale several fine \$250 Pianos, with full iron frame, round corners, rose-wood case, fancy desk, etc., warranted in every respect. Call and see. BRAINARD BROTHERS, 71 Fourth st., near Main.



